...iff's Sale.

...on and will be sold at public Auc... Wednesday, the 23d ...t two o'clock P. M. at the Store ...on in Lovell—All the right that ...ES, Jr. and STEPHEN AN... ...em to redeem the following des... ...s and parts of Lots of Land, viz: Lot No. 26, in Sweden, in the ...ining Nathaniel Flint's Farm.— Division in said Sweden.—The ...ndrews, Jr. formerly lived on, and Lot No 2, in the 3d Division of ...ng 1 1|2 acres more or less, and ...aniel Eastman, Jr. now lives on, ...en Andrews now lives, it being ...the 3d Division of Lots in said ...at was conveyed to Stephen An... ...g by Deed dated December 29th, ...bject to a Mortgage to Benjamin ...5th, 1833, as per Deed recorded in ...rsburg, Feb. 15, Folio 372 & 373, ...ad —Also Lot No 24 in the 5th ...n said county.—A part of the 4th ...rg in said county, containing ...ng to the original right of Benja... ...of Lot No. 5 in the 3d Division ...id county. Said real Estate be... ...ge given by Abraham & Stephen Webber bearing date June 13th, ...corded in the Oxford Registry, ...p. 18, Folio 379 & 380, to which ...r a more particular description of ...ve property was mortgaged to se... ...800 and interest.—Also, the right ...n Andrews, Jr. and Stephen An... ...d county, have in and to redeem ...l real Estate, situated in said Lov... ...in the 4th Division—Lot No. 61 ...o. 31 Pitched Lot and 17 acres of ...Division, the same being subject ...iven to John Perley to secure the ...interest as per Deed recorded in ...at Fryeburg in said county, Feb.

...RRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff. ...842. 3w22

...nd House of Representatives of ...n Legislature assembled,— ...Inhabitants of Fryeburg Academy ...County of Oxford, would respect... ...ey were chosen and appointed by ...nts of said Plantation at a legal ...itants holden on the nineteenth ...a committee for and in behalf of ...tion to the then next Legislature ...said Plantation into a town to be ...ason: Bounded as follows,—be... ...ine of Bethel on the disputed line ...he said Plantation, thence South ...to the top of Calsbeo Mountain, ...height of land or ridge of said ...division line in Bachelder's Grant, ...y Sherman, thence South on said ...to the town of Usher, thence on ...thence on said Albany line to the Bethel, thence North twenty de... ...ethel to the first place mentioned, ...granted to other towns. EVERETT, } Committee of T. PAINE, } said Plantation.

...E OF MAINE. In Senate, Feb. 17, 1842. ...aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the Peti... ...n attested copy of their Petition, ...n, to be published in the State pa... ...Democrat, a newspaper published ...blication to be thirty days at least ...sday of the next Legislature, that ...may then appear and shew cause, ...y the prayer of said Petition should ...ncurrence. ...JERE HASKELL, *Secretary.* ...TATIVES, Feb. 18, 1841. WM. T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.* ...ttest: ...KELL, *Secretary of the Senate.*

...of Letters ...the Post Office at Paris, Me Oct.

L
Landers Jane S
M
Marston Ebenr
Maxim Lucretia B
Metcalf Theran
Mixer Wm L
McAllaster Alvira
P
Prince John C
R
Ryerson Cushman 2
Royal Jesse
Ripley Hannah
S
Snell & Harris
Swett Israel
Sears W Esq
Stevens Rufus S
Swan Foxwell
Shaw Jairus
Shaw & Howe 2
Shaw Betsey
T
Twitchell Harriet F
Tailor James
Thayer Alexander

SIMEON NORRIS, P M.

...M K. KIMBALL, ...NEY AT LAW, ...ON VILLAGE, Me.

...RA WEBBILL ...from Boston, and offers a beauti... ...f ...E LAWNS, ALL... ...MONE CLOTHS. ...LICOES, ...to thirty cts. per yard. Cotton Velvet. ...GLOVES & TRIM... ...for Gentlemen's Clothes. ...e Bonnet Silk. ...AK CLOTHS. ...of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety ...rticles at low prices. ...onnets on hand and make to order. tf 27

...& WATCHES ...& Repaired by B. WALTON, ...Me.

...B. "POWERS ...ON DENTIST, PARIS HILL.

Oxford Democrat.

No. 27, Vol. 2, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, November 8, 1842. Old Series, No. 38, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Elliott,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

AGRICULTURAL HYMN.

Great God of Eden! 'Twas thy hand
That first clad Earth in bloom,
And shed upon the smiling land
Nature's first rich perfume.

Fresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,
Kissed by the sun's first rays—
While plain, and hill, and valley rang,
With life and joy and praise.

God of the clouds! thy hand can ope
The fountains of the sky,
And on th' expectant thirsty crop
Pour down the rich supply.

The Farmer, when the seed time's o'er,
Joys in the mercies given—
Thinks of thy promised harvest's store,
And smiling, looks to heaven.

God of the sheaf, to Thee alone
Are due our thanks and praise,
When harvest's grateful labor's done,
On plenty glad we gaze.

Then shall our thoughts on Heaven rest,
Thy grace we will adore,
And thank that God, whose mercy's blest
Our basket and our store.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLISTENS.

"All is not gold that glitters." Wretchedness
Is oft concealed beneath the garb of bliss
For fortune's smiles can ne'er appease
A heart ill with itself at ease.

"All is not gold that glitters." Beauty's smile
May the unguarded heart of youth beguile,
While woman's worth is a brighter gem
Than e'er deck'd princely diadem.

"All is not gold that glitters." Pageants proud
Swell with the guilded and courtly crowd,
Where many and many a heart may be
Pining in splendid misery.

"All is not gold that glitters." Hypocrites,
In gorgeous raiment, such as ill befits
Christ's disciples, with serious face
And lying hearts address the throne of grace.

"All is not gold that glitters." Fortune's friends
Throng in the devious pathway that she wends,
And smile when she a smile bestows,
Frowning with cold disdain on humble woes.

POPULAR TALES.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE CAPTIVE.

BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE POLISH ORPHAN."

[CONCLUDED.]

But the period at last arrived for the destruction of that proud fortress, so long the seat of intrigue and oppression, and whence proceeded that dark and fearful influence which directed the movements of the Indian warriors, and laid waste so many homes and hearts. The English colors were flying triumphantly on its captured walls, when Rosalie Castine hastily entered the chamber of Emma. Her cheek had lost its accustomed bloom, but her eye retained its native brilliancy; her dark hair floated in dishevelled tresses around her lofty brow, on which the terrors of the past night seemed to have stamped deep meaning, and her manner betrayed unusual agitation as she thus addressed her friend:

"The time for discovery has arrived; perhaps the truth has been too long concealed. Emma, my beloved and gentle Emma, companion of my earliest and happiest years, you are not my sister. My dear mother adopted you when an anfant as her own child, to preserve you from destruction; for, Emma, you were an English captive, doomed to a cruel death. My father believes you his own daughter; and my deceased parent's dying words in revealing your story to me, charged me to conceal it from you while your safety required the mystery. But now your preservation seems to call for its disclosure. The flag of our enemy is floating on the walls; but though *our* foes, they are *your* friends, and learning the history of your birth, will doubtless protect and save you. I suppose (here the faltering of her voice became more evident, and a hectic flush visted for a brief moment her cheeks,) you know who leads the detachment commissioned to plunder and destroy our once beautiful home—our home no longer! It is Captain Edgar Waldron to whom we are thus indebted; he whom my unsuspecting simplicity liberated to become—no matter what," she added, in a suffocated tone; such is the faithfulness of man! But he will protect *you*, my sweet sister. He has the power, and I know he has the will, for time has not taught him to forget you. I can even recall the tender interest his *look* manifested, when you visited him on an errand far different from what your present one will prove; and but a minute ago, I marked from my father's window the anxious, eager glances he cast on our dwelling, and then I knew you were the object of his search, for I am sure he believes not you are of Indian descent. Now farewell, my beloved Emma—we shall probably meet no more in this sad world. I need not say remember Rosalie Castine, for well I know you will; but let not her memory throw one shadow over your present destiny—which Heaven grant may be a bright one—as bright as mine henceforth must be dark and miserable! Yet one word more. I know not the name of your real parents, but here is a miniature—your father's—given by your mother to mine before her death, and carefully preserved for you. Take it, my Emma—I have been wont to contemplate its handsome features frequently, for I fancied I read in their noble and benevolent expression, something which encouraged me to trust to English generosity, whenever a doubt of the propriety of my release of *one* obtruded into my mind. I thought—but enough of this."

She paused, and as Emma discerned the tears, she tried in vain to suppress, start to her eyes, she clasped her arms around her, exclaiming—"Ask me not to leave you, Rosalie; I never will. My countrymen will protect us all. You mean to share the fortunes of your father—I too will accompany him, until——"

"No, Emma, no," interrupted the agitated girl; "it cannot, must not be. You must immediately seek protection from the besiegers; they will certainly award it to you. Never would I condemn you to the lonely, hazardous wanderings, the ceaseless watchings, and fearful sorrows which must mark my lot,—your gentle nature could never sustain them. And," added she, as Emma was about to reply, "the influence and interest of my father may shield me in all our journeyings. But oh! I should constantly tremble for your safety."

"Whither will you go, Rosalie?"

"I know not. My father has many friends among the eastern tribes—some of them will doubtlessly afford us an asylum."

"But, my sweet sister, the English commander cannot be so dead to every noble, generous feeling, as to forget his obligations to you. He will and must"——

"Speak not of him again, Emma," interrupted Rosalie with firmness; "worlds should not tempt me to owe aught to *his* generosity. No—what his justice would not accord, I scorn to take from his mercy. Farewell—Henri will remain. I saw him fighting at the ramparts; I know he will contend to the last moment. Should he be captured, plead for him, my Emma, and bear to him the unalterable sisterly regard of Rosalie Castine."

Yet once more her lips pressed the brow of her companion, and with a quick and steady step she glided from the apartment and disappeared.

* * * * *

Castine palace was plundered, and its ruins strewed the ground where so lately its proud columns towered in imposing majesty and fearful strength. But the famed nobleman, whose power had been so long felt and dreaded, and whose individual mind had controlled the operations of such numbers, was not found. Like Philip of Mount Hope, he continued in mysterious concealment to direct and govern the movents of the Indian allies, and ingeniously and successfully eluded every effort of the English to get possession of his person.

* * * * *

The tempestuous era to which our history refers, marked in the annals of America by such dark and wo-fraught events, had almost passed away. Peace was, at least for a season, hovering over the blood-stained land, and the treaty of Rysevie seemed to promise a cessation of hostilities to the conflicting parties. No breeze ruffled the calm waters of that unconscious bay whose shore had recently been shadowed by the fortress of Castine. Prostrate that proud fabric lay, which had so oft embosomed in its walls those doomed for destruction, and resounded with the clang of arms, and the unheeded groans of the captive and the dying. The declining sun was shedding its last flickering ray on the mouldering ruins, and twilight noiselessly advancing to spread her sombre hue over that place of silence. The green ivy, ever the faithful attendant on the footsteps of desolation, wreathed its clinging tendrils round the broken arches, and flourished amidst that waste of former grandeur in unfading verdure, as in very mockery of the loneliness and blight around; or, perhaps, as it thus baffled the spoiler's efforts to banish all of life and loveliness from that deserted spot, it might shadow forth the devoted constancy of woman's changeless love, which, whether manifested in the character of daughter, sister, or wife, knows neither estrangement or decay.

Thus thought a tall young soldier, as he stood on that elevated promontory, whose crowned summit had been once so conspicuous in the mists of distance. Many memories rose to strengthen his emotions, and give vivid coloring to the pictures his imagination drew that hour, and as he plucked a leaf of the significant plant which grew around him, he exclaimed aloud, "Yes, unwithering ivy, thou art indeed a fit emblem of female tenderness, continuing green and unaltered through all the long, dark days of sorrow."

"I tipify man's perfidiousness also," was the sad and deep-toned response which met the speaker's startled ear. "None who mark my beauteous blossoms, could divine that poison mingled with their brilliant hues."

The officer turned eagerly towards the spot whence the voice proceeded, and his bewildered gaze rested on a female figure clad in deep mourning. Her arm encircled the remnant of a crumbling column, against which her head also reclined, and her unbraided hair floated in wild exuberance over her neck and shoulders. A dog lay at her feet, awakened by her voice, for he looked up in her face inquiringly. One glance at that face of mournful but exquisite beauty, was sufficient to convince the soldier that the voice hed not deceived him, and the next instant he stood beside her whom he well knew to be Rosalie Castine, the daughter of the renowned nobleman among whose mouldering possessions he now lingered.

The dumb but sagacious protector of the youthful wanderer, seemed disposed to dispute the stranger's approach, and thrice had that stranger entreated her to hear him in tones whose rich music touched the chords of crushed but not extinguished feelings, ere she gently spoke her canine companion into tranquility.

"You condemn me, Lady Rosalie, without allowing me to plead for myself. Is that generous? Is it just? If you will but suffer me to speak to you, I can at least excuse if not wholly justify my conduct. I have sought you, Heaven knows how earnestly, but my search has been in vain."

"And would you tell me your account is yet uncancelled?" asked she in a melancholy tone.

"Oh, Rosalie, you are cruel indeed," cried the young man impetuously. "I spoke those harsh words when a mere boy, and my spirit was kindled into agony by a consciousness of bitter wrongs. But the night your generous hand opened to me the door of life and liberty, even then I determined, though my duty might command me to unsheath my sword against my country's foes, the happiness of Rosalie Castine should be dearer to me than my own, and through acts of mine her kindred should never suffer."

"And well hast thou kept thy vow, Captain Waidron," she replied, while somewhat of scorn and irony blended with the mournfulness of her accents. "My home has been devastated, my childhood's companions scattered, my father made a wanderer, and my early hopes blasted—withered—never to bloom again."

Tears, bitter tears, bedewed the cheeks of the young exile, and for a few moments she ceased to control her emotion; but that interval went by, and with the pride of her ancestors kindling in her breast, her wounded but unconquered spirit resumed its self-possession. During that brief date of abandonment, the feelings of the Englishman were wrought to a degree of anguish which surpassed her own.

"Will you not hear me, Lady Rosalie? Will you not permit me to make my defence?" cried he with vehemence. "Appearances indeed are against me, but they are false."

She shook her head incredulously. "You cannot deny the truth of my words," she said, in the same low, sad tone; "I saw you myself lead on the forces which laid my home in ruins. You wear even now the garb of an English officer."

"Do you condemn me for espousing my country's cause, Lady Rosalie?" he asked in an imploring tone.

"No, Captain Waldron. That cause may be a just one. I neither accuse your nation of injustice, nor seek to prove mine infallible. It is myself whom I blame."

"Yourself!—Impossible! How can you blame yourself? Your conduct has been all that is generous, disinherited, admirable. It is only in condemning me unheard, that you can be charged with error."

"In condemning you? No! but in trusting—oh! how confiding—how entirely did I trust! You well know, Captain Waldron, when my treacherous commisseration set you free, to be as the result so truly proved, the executioner of my race, I forebore to bind you by a single word in our defence, dupe as I was, believing that your unfettered generosity would be more eager to award clemency than I could be to claim it.—Oh! how madly I trusted!—how totally was I deceived!"

"No, Rosalie," he replied, as soon as her rapid utterance permitted him to speak, "You did me justice then; it is now only that you wrong me. I have never deceived you. There has been no moment of my existence since we parted at the gate which bounded my prison, in which I would not have cheerfully died to serve you.—Never was man more unhappily circumstanced than myself, at that never to be forgotten period to which you allude. When the rulers of my people had determined on an attack on the fortress of Castine, I was commissioned to be one of the leaders of the detachment. The anguish of my mind on receiving my orders were excruciating; my whole soul revolted at the task, yet the duty must be performed, and if committed to another than myself, all whom I most valued might be lost. Once, I will confess it to you, and the confession may plead for me, though my country would deem it no virtue in me thus to feel, once I thought of apprizing you secretly of our purpose, and thus enable you to prepare to meet the attack; but honor, duty, patriotism, forbade a procedure which would have been most perfidious to the nation I served, and stained with yet a deeper dye the sanguinary field. I finally hoped by leading on the assault, to be the means of saving you and Emma, perhaps all whom you loved."

"And Emma was saved?" she eagerly inquired, fixing her eyes intently on the speaker.

"Yes, and she is well and happy; as happy as devoted affection can make her, while she is ignorant of your fate."

"Thank Heaven!" she fervently ejaculated; "may she long continue blest! Tell her," she added, with deep emotion, "to forget Rosalie Castine, to whom nothing now remains but—to die!"

"Rosalie," cried Waldron, much distressed, "do you still doubt me?"

Tears were the only reply. He sighed heavily, and struck his hand against his forehead.

"The time may come, however dark the obloquy may be that rests upon my name and character in the estimation of Lady Rosalie Castine, when she will do me justice. O! had she but continued with Emma, to have proved the truth of my devotion to her interest! But that is passed."

He paused a moment, and then added more softly—

"Had your your father been my personal enemy, Lady Rosalie, for your sake I could even have learn to *love* him, but he was my country's, and her most inveterate one, and to do my duty as a patriot, I was compelled by stern, sad necessity, to stand in the ranks against him. Yet believe me, had the chance of war made him my prisoner, my life should have been the surity for his."

"He is the enemy of no one now," sobbed the agitated girl, kneeling down and concealing her face against the broken pillar.

Waldron replied not. In his surprise he started back some paces. The terrible foe of his country was then no more, and Rosalie Castine was alone in the wide world, without one kindred tie! He advanced and knelt beside the solitary orphan.

"But my father forgave me," continued she, presently looking up, "and his dying words blessed his child."

"Forgave you," cried the astonished Waldron.

"Yes, did you think he was too much of a soldier to forgive, Captain Waldron?"

"Now again you bitterly wrong me by thus alluding to the revengeful spirit which characterized my boyhood," said Waldron deeply wounded,—"but," added he, "what could your father forgive in you? a more devoted daughter never trod this breathing world."

"Much," she replied emphatically; "but why should you ask, you for whom I risked his displeasure, and sacrificed his happiness? Yes, Captain Waldron," she continued, "I have been told that but for you no expedition would have been formed against Castine; that you, to avenge your personal sufferings, caused the attack."

"And you believe this of me, Ladie Rosalie?—You believe it now?" he cried, starting to his feet. "If you indeed credit it, it were vain for me to assert its falsity."

He walked away in considerable agitation, then returned again.

"Look into your own generous heart, Lady Rosalie," pursued the young officer, "and then ask if human nature can be capable of such perfidy, or if indeed it be, if it could be exemplified in one preserved by you? No—you cannot believe me so wholly depraved."

"If I have wronged you," she replied at last to his earnest appeal, "my ignorance of the conflicting motives which govern contending parties,—my repeated experience of human duplicity must be my apology, and let it be some expiation for my fault,"—she paused, and then added in a tremulous voice,—"that it gave me great pain to suspect you."

"You have ceased to distrust my sincerity then?" he eagerly asked, and again urged the claims of the Colonies to his exertions, and the motives which influenced his acceptance of the command against Castine

"Oh! how anxiously have I sought you since Rosalie; how many pilgrimages have I made to this lone ruin, not, as you imagined, to atone for treachery to its former inhabitants, but to ponder on your destiny, and pray to share it, if I might not brighten it. I have sometimes indulged the ardent hope of meeting you here in my solitary wanderings, but until this evening my longing eye has ached with fruitless watchings, often mocked in its ceaseless secret by passing shadows or the illusions of fancy. When Emma hears that I have seen you, how will she envy me!"

"Nor know, nor dream," thought the Baron's daughter, "how often I have envied her."

She rose from her kneeling position, and casting a hasty glance towards the western sky, where twilight hues were fast deepening into the colourless shade of knight, observed that she must depart.

"Will you not suffer me to protect you, Lady Rosalie? Yon pale crescent in its shadowy light only renders the scene more wild; and this dog,"—

"Is an able protector," interrupted Rosalie, gently but firmly; "besides, I have Indian friends not far distant, and am on friendly ground;—whereas, you, Captain Waldron," she added with unconscious interest, "tread a hostile path."

"I could tread it forever with yon for my companion," the young man fervently replied; "but if you will not allow me to accompany you, since you command me to go, may I yet hope to see you again?"

"I know not. It would be unnecessary," she hesitatingly replied.

"Unnecessary! and not one kind word at parting? No message to Emma—your adopted sister—your early friend?"

"Did you not say she was happy, Captain Waldron?"

"Yes, a happy wife."

A slight flush passed over the features of Rosalie, and she replied,

"I wish her to forget me then, for she whose only inheritance is sorrow, and who can have no boon to offer but tears, had best withhold that gift. Tears would ill become a bridal."

"Suffer me to tell her you will meet her here to-morrow. Nay, do not deny me, or I will not leave you."

"Then say to-morrow evening; when the sun shall gild yon forest with his parting beam, she will find me here.—I know her affectionate heart would be deeply wounded by a refusal, and however painful to myself to see her now, *my* memory shall not be the dark spot on the disk of her destiny," thought the unhappy orphan after she had delivered the message to her friend.

The young officer bowed an adieu, and as he descended the declivity, Rosalie and her dog disappeared among the ruins, having entered a subterranean passage which extended some distance above the mouth of the river, and had been prepared by her father in case of a surprise.

* * * * * * *

Captain Waldron and the anxious Emma had waited but a few minutes at the allotted place of meeting, when Rosalie Castine again appeared. Her step was firm, and her look composed, but as she advanced the glow on her cheek deepened; and as Emma's fond arms encircled her, her head dropped upon her shoulder, and hiding her face upon the breast she had so carefully striven to guard from suffering, the young orphan wept for a while without restraint.

"And you have been an exile and a wanderer this long, long interval," exclaimed Emma at last, pressing her lips to the brow of her sad companion; "sorrow has written legible marks on thy young face, my sweet sister, and thy attenuated form speaks not of the ease and happiness thy endeavors have girded round Emma's lot. But why, Rosalie, did you not inform me of the place of your retreat? Believe me, it was for your sake, not my own, I remained at Castine, on the eventful morning that we parted; but your persevering, and, I must say, unkind concealment, defeated all my projects respecting you."

"But for yourself, dearest Emma, your remaining was not in vain?"

"Oh no, I suppose that Edgar has told you that he is my"——

"Yes, yes, I know it all," said Rosalie, eagerly interrupting her friend, and endeavoring to speak calmly, "and you are now happy?"

"Very, now that I know your fate. But you know not how we have grieved on your account: and Henri, as well as Edgar, has made every effort to discover you. He would have come with us to-day, but a fall from his horse has confined him to the house for the last week. But he bade me tell you, dear Rosalie, you must go home with us. Nay, you cannot say no, you shall not," and she placed her hand on her friend's half parted lips. Remember it is Emma who pleads, and your once loved cousin Henri. But how much you must have suffered, Rosalie! How have you sustained such complicated wo? Yet, she who could adventure so much for her enemies, was, I know, capable of any exertion for her friends," added Emma.

She alluded to Rosalie's unwearied humanity to the prisoners of Castine in other days. Waldron imagined that she alluded to him also, and now approaching them, for he had walked away to permit the two friends to converse more freely, he said, "You do not still account me an enemy, Lady Rosalie?"

She could not immediately reply, and he continued—

"What shall I say to convince me of your injustice? Oh, that you could look into my heart! Can you believe that I could entertain one hostile feeling towards her who not only saved my life, but it may be, that of my sister too, and has ever manifested towards that sister such affectionate regard?"

"Your sister!" exclaimed the amazed girl; "of whom do you speak, Captain Waldron?"

"Of Emma. I thought she had told you. She is indeed my sister, discovered by the miniature she possesses of our father. Her singular resemblance to my unfortunate mother struck me the first time I saw her when she came with you, my angel of mercy, to seek my liberation."

"And your husband, Emma?" inquired Rosalie, in a faltering voice.

"Is your cousin Henri," replied Waldron, earnestly fixing his eyes on Rosalie.

She read his glance aright, and though she blushed deeply, hastened to remove his suspicions.

"Let me congratulate you on your double happiness, then, my dear Emma, and believe me, I rejoice at your union."

"But is it only now you have heard of it, and that Edgar is my brother? I thought he had told you all," said Emma, with surprise.

"I was under the impression—that is, I imagined—I did not understand the relationship between you and Captain Waldron, and thought—"

"That he was my husband," said Emma, with some archness, "but I rather think I should never have been thus distinguished, even had no other tie bound us. His heart," whispered she, as she stooped and kissed the cheek of Rosalie, "was brightened with an image of more radiant beauty than I could ever boast."

"For the sister's sake, you will forgive the brother, now, Lady Rosalie?" said Waldron, as he bent his knee beside her; "you cannot surely refuse the petition of your own Emma?"

"When her brother's all of happiness depends upon your pardon too," added Emma; "no, Rosalie, it is not your nature to bear malice."

"I never bore you malice, Captain Waldron," said Rosalie, looking up sadly but ingenuously; and adding as he took her hand, "I believe I wronged you, and we will mutually exchange forgiveness for the past. I could not indulge unkindly feelings to one so near to Emma and my cousin Henri."

"Would that the devotion of a life could prove my estimate of your goodness," he replied, with fervor; "oh! Rosalie, how often have I wished that I too had been your cousin, and educated like Emma, a Catholic. No hostile fate had then made you my foe, and blotted out the hope of love's young dream; but blest with your affection, perchance, on a distant shore I might have realized an earthly paradise."

"If you intended me to be its Eve," she said, faintly smiling for the first time since their meeting, "a metamorphis into a Catholic would not have ensured you success, for principle and conscience have long since made me a protestant."

"Is it possible?" he exclaimed eagerly; "yet Emma and Henri are both Catholics.

"If we are but sincere christians, it matters not what name we bear," she replied.

"Come, Rosalie, you will go home with us; you must indeed," said Emma; "I promised Henri faithfully to bring you, and I cannot return without you. The boat is waiting to waft us across the river, and the shades of night are gathering. Your dog has become our friend.—" He is more easily won than his mistress," remarked the young officer, looking reproachfully at Rosalie, as he observed her hesitating air.

"But not more constant when won," she said, and took the proffered arm of Emma.

They descended the hill, and after casting a mournful, lingering glance on the darkened ruin, Rosalie Castine entered the canoe with Captain Waldron and his sister.

* * * * *

Five years write strange revolutions on the destinies of men. Five years saw a wide ocean roll between those who were so closely connected by the bonds of affection. In the home of his forefathers the young Count St. Valery and his lovely wife moved, amidst the luxurious magnificence of the French Court; while Captain Waldron, with the daughter of the Baron Castine, the beauteous and heroic Rosalie, for his bride, continued to dwell with that little band whose perseverance and industry levelled the frowning forests, and caused garden spots to bloom amidst the wilderness; and who in after years stood forth energetically against oppression and tyranny, and gloriously assisted to lay the base of that liberty whose towering columns have since thrown their gigantic shadows nearly over the western world.

☞The following letter from Senator Woodbury of New Hampshire, declining an invitation to attend a political meeting at Worcester county, Massachusetts, contains some just observations on the late Tariff act; and gives, (says Hill's Patriot) "the true definition of protection":—

MR. WOODBURY'S LETTER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 28, 1842.

Dear Sir: It would give me much pleasure to accept your invitation, and address the Democratic Convention of Worcester county next Saturday; but circumstances, not under my control, prevent it. I regret this more especially, as the times are full of interest and warning. The Democracy of the country, are, on the one hand, exposed to unusual temptations from the blandishments of power; and on the other, to imminent dangers from the exertions making in all forms, open and covert, by misrepresentations and disreputable appeals to the senses to mislead the community as to the true questions in issue. All this must be met and manfully. Our cause is too good either to be compromised or lost.—While justice should be done even to an enemy, and his acts sustained where right, we owe it to the noble principles that constitute the creed of the Democratic party to rally round them alone who support them under evil as well as good report. They are the true pillar of fire, which can guide the country through the darkness that has recently enveloped it. They are few and plain: *Equal rights—equal legislation—equal protection.* If we permit none but a favored few, constituting an oligarchy of property, to vote or hold office, we countenance one of the grossest violations of equal rights. The times have changed as to the qualifications of the great masses, in a society like ours, for self-government; and if, under the influence of our liberal institutions, and more widely spread education for half a century, all who are accustomed to transact the ordinary business, and discharge the responsibilities of social life, are not entitled to a voice in the Government, which they help to support in peace and defend in war, and cannot safely be entrusted with it, our whole system of Republicanism and equal rights is a solemn farce. Let the idea, then, be scouted, that *matter* should rule rather than *mind*; and that money or land—often possessed by inheritance or accident—should, by some sort of divine right, possess a preference and weight in government, which are refused to prudence, industry, intelligence, and all the virtues that adorn humanity.

As to unequal legislation in a Republic, it is only necessary to define it in order to detest it. Such legislation consists, for instance, in conferring privileges on some, which it withholds from others; and imposing burdens on the many, from which it exempts the few, without any just equivalents. On the contrary, the Democratic creed is, that the privileges, as well as labors and duties of life should be fairly apportioned. And whether exclusive favors and monopolies are conferred by law either on individual or on associated wealth and power, it becomes, as a general rule unequal legislation, and unjust in its tendency, no less than partial in its origin.

Union of efforts and means, undoubtedly increases security and strength; but whether confined to Governments, or to social and political associations, it must possess no exclusive features, and rest on principles alike beneficial to all; or it will, as in governments, prove in practice the harbinger of despotism and slavery. If all are allowed fully to participate in the benefits of legislation, then most of the diversities in success in life, in acquiring property, influence, or office, are the natural fruits of the liberty we prize, and the superior industry and frugality any may exert under it; and thus do they often reap their just reward, as well as behold in advance the great stimulus to further efforts.

Last, but not least, at the present moment is the agitating topic of equal protection

Is it possible, however much misrepresented, that the Democratic party are hostile to that kind of protection?

So far from this, they are its champions.—While, on the contrary, it is our opponents, who resist equal protection, and seek that which is unequal. When we advert to the protection due to the person, property, character, and life of all, for which Government itself was mainly established, few can deny the propriety of making it equal among individuals and classes. But the moment we approach the protection, claimed by different professions and pursuits the boasted protective system—is to be engrossed chiefly by one branch of industry. Thus the great party of equality, justice, and progress, oppose. They are unwilling to neglect agriculture and commerce for the exclusive advantage of manufactures. But so far from being hostile to the latter they would confer as ample protection on it, as on other branches of American labor and American industry. All, however, ought to cry shame on that kind of protection which would make farmers, being the only true lords of the soil, inferior or tributary to the spindle and the spinning jenny. No, sir, tax imports of foreign merchandize their due share for revenue; and let that tax be so imposed as to yield equal incidental protection to all kinds of domestic labor, and not one alone against foreign competion—But introduce no inequality in the public burdens—no injustice to one class, in order to build up another; no favoritism, no fraternal jealousy, discord, and disunion. Pass no laws to yield such protection as requires consumers to pay as they now do—thirty to sixty per cent. more for iron and salt—the articles nearest bread among the necessaries of life to the great agricultural population of all the Union. Make no Tariffs, like the last, which lessen revenue rather than increase it, and which tend to augment the price of stocks on hand of wealthy capitalists, at the expense of others who must purchase of and consume them. Exempt no long lists of imports entirely from duty, for the benefit of one class, and burden heavier the rest, to the oppression of other classes. Pretend not to equalize protection by higher duties on some rival products of agriculture little imported, while you burden much more many articles of most extensive agricultural consumption. On the contrary, let all this be reformed. The Democratic principle is wide, deep, and eternal—that equal rights, equal laws, and equal protection are due to every interest and section of that glorious Union, which all of us should strive to perpetuate, by requiring its affairs to be so administered as to secure practically to all the full enjoyment of those equal rights, equal laws, and equal protection.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 8, 1842.

ELECTIONS.

Arkansas—entitled to one Representative in Congress, has elected Cross, Dem. by 2000 or 3000 maj.

South Carolina.—In the late election in this truly Democratic State for members of the Legislature, but ONE whig was chosen. What a mighty responsibility rests upon this solitary Representative of the universal whig party of S. Carolina.

Massachusetts.—The election takes place in this State next Monday, for Governor, Members of Congress, &c. The Democratic press is dealing out the blows hot and heavy upon the poor coons. If they are not *completely skinned*, after the election is over they will feel as though every Fulling Mill in the State had been thumping their carcasses.

New York.—The election in this State takes place to-day, for Governor and Representatives to Congress. The canvass has been one of unusual interest. We shall be able to give our readers the result in our next.

VOTES FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—The votes for Treasurer of this County were counted at an adjourned meeting of the County Commissioners, held on Tuesday, the first inst. and were as follows:

For Levi Stowell,		3658
Francis Bemis,	1351	
Daniel Stowell,	337	
Scattering,	88	
	1776	1776
Majority for L. Stowell,		1882

There is not perhaps a more odious character in the world than a go-between—by which we mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes the poison effective, which else were inert; for three fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

The following article, which we cut from the Age, is a severe but just rebuke to certain "*tampering democrats*" we have in our "mind's eye." We would not say that it has any reference to the Editor of the Argus praising Webster and Tyler and receiving as his reward the Post Office printing, for that would be too personal.

"TAMPERING DEMOCRATS."

The Bangor Democrat corrects our statement that the list of letters have been taken from the Whig and given to that paper. The Postmaster of Bangor (Gen. Miller,) is a democrat, and has never taken the advertising from the Democrat. The Democrat says:—

"It is only fair for us to say that we cannot praise Mr. Webster even to be made publisher of the U. S. laws 'by authority.'"

We can "shake hands" with the Democrat upon that; but we opine that *all* cannot say it, as perhaps a week or two will prove—or, perhaps, as has already been *sufficiently* proved. The *tampering* "democrats," who will sacrifice their party, principles, and independence for the *spoils* must be looked after. [Belfast Journal.

The above contains sound, and not improbably *seasonable* doctrine. When democrats are found to show symptoms of a willingness to indorse Daniel Webster, for the sake of recommending themselves at Washington and are found fawning and begging for office, without regard to terms, they certainly need "*looking after.*"

As a matter both of policy and principle, we think that the Democracy ought to declare their willingness to take office under the administration, upon being satisfied that its head is thoroughly and honestly with them. We are quite sure that any other course would be condemned by public opinion, as factious and unreasonable. Beyond that however, the Democracy are not called upon to go, and those who go beyond that, get far enough out of line, to run great risk of being cut off by the enemy. [Augusta Age.

We have received a communication from our correspondent "ANDROSCOGGIN," which we must defer till our next.

We learn that a man by the name of Libbey in the town of Danville last week run his horse and waggon over a deaf girl in the road, fracturing her skull in a most shocking manner. The poor girl was not expected to survive it but a few hours. Libbey was too drunk to know what he had done until the next day.

FIRE PROOF.—In a two story dwelling house on Main Street, Portland, lately occupied by Capt. Butterfield, while undergoing some repairs in consequence of the late fire, a Cannon Ball hole was discovered in the ceiling, and a Grape Shot found in the sills.—They were thrown from the British fleet commanded by Admiral Mowett, at the first of the Revolutionary War when the town was destroyed by fire in 1775.

The long whining article by the Editor of the Argus about ourselves, Mr. PARRIS, our correspondent Androscoggin, and the loss of his subscribers, is received as we learn from all quarters with very general disgust. Mr. Case roundly denies that his late journey to Washington was to aid his Brother-in-law Smith in obtaining the office of Postmaster at Portland. He says that his business was at the PATENT OFFICE. It is not improbable then he will have his new-fangled democracy *patented.* We wonder if his anxious mother knows he is out.

A correspondent of the Augusta Age writing from Bangor, says,—

"It is said here, that Judge Preble intends to make an *expose* of the negotiation. If he does, I suspect that he will show up Webster's conduct as it deserves. No man knows better than Judge Preble, the truth of what you have said in respect to Webster's insolent and anti-American conduct in this matter."

ENOCH LINCOLN.

We copy the following notice of Gov. Lincoln from the Augusta Banner.

"This was one of the most talented and independent Governors that Maine or any other American State ever had. As a scholar, particularly in the natural sciences his learning was of the highest order. He was the son of old Lt. Gov. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and whilst, himself, Governor of Maine, his brother Levi Lincoln Jr. was Governor of Massachusetts. It was curious, to say the lest, in a republic like ours, where nothing goes by family that old Levi Lincoln should have been Governor of Massachusetts (he acted as such, as Lt. Gov. on the death of Gov. Sullivan,) when that State and Maine were one Commonwealth, and that when it became divided into two each of the sons should have been Governor of the separate sovereignties at one and the same time.

Gov. Enoch Lincoln resided in Paris, Oxford county—a lawyer by profession. As a gentleman of leisure and of fortune, never having been married, he had ample time to study or to travel according to his wishes. We venture to say, there is hardly a mountain, craggy steep, bay or stream in the northern wilds of Maine which he has not visited during some of his excursions, and which have not contributed to the ample cabinet of mineral, geological and vegetable specimens which he had collected. It was the most extensive and valuable private cabinet in N. England.

Whilst a member of Congress, he usually employed the time between sessions in journeying about the United States, making himself acquainted with the various resources of our country, and enjoying the company of the most literary minds in the nation; returning home, late in the fall, only in season to receive the commands of his constituents, and to keep bright the chain of friendship between himself and them.—He was a remarkable man, and Maine realized a great loss when he died.

Thirteen years ago the 8th of this month, we stood at the bedside of this distinguished man, at the house of Adj. Gen. CONY in this town. The spark of life had fled. The body had not yet been dressed in the raiment of the grave. As we passed this hand upon the fair brow of the deceased Governor, there was yet a warmth lingering within that brow, upon which the clammy sweat of death still rested. And the reflection that within that noble forehead the machinery of thought would never again give birth to such lofty ideas as once found their home there, was indeed a painful one. He was forty years old when he died.

On the 15th of that month—time having been taken to send to Massachusetts for his brother, Gov. Levi Lincoln, and other family friends—he was buried with the most solemn rites of sepultre in a stone grave prepared to receive his body on the public grounds in front of the Capitol. Rev. Dr. Nichols of Portland preached the sermon, and it was estimated that a procession of six thousand people followed him to his grave. He was truly beloved.

Last winter the Legislature gave directions for a new tomb to be built on the public grounds, for the reception of his body, and of such others as might die at the Capital hereafter in public services. The tomb is completed. On removing the Gov.'s mahogany coffin, (it encloses a lead one in which the body lies,) a few days since, it was found so much decayed as to become necessary to make another one for it. Meanwhile the body was deposited in a vault, in the cellar of the State House. Though not by any means exposed to the public gaze, yet for satisfactory reasons, we were permitted to behold it. It was just thirteen years to a day since the body was buried, and we were surprised to find it in such a state of preservation. The eyes had not sunken, the lower jaw had not fallen, the chest was elevated, and the flesh appeared to have the consistency of wax. This preservation, doubtless, was owing to the body's being enclosed air tight in a leaden coffin within the mahogany one.

It seemed as but yesterday, when the nervous but fragile form of that noble man—then the Governor of Maine by unanimous votes—stood upon the corner of the stone of the State House, as that was laid the previous year with masonic ceremonies, and addressed the people on the Destinies of Maine. He looked forward with a prophet's eye, to what has already in part been fulfilled in our behalf. Then he stood forth in the heigth of his glory—now, alas! beneath that stone, reposing in the quiet solitude of death, we approached his mortal remains, in a few hours to be re-entombed to be seen no more forever. What shadows we are! How doth busy time bring its strange changes over the great and the good, as well as along the way of the obscure. "One event happeneth alike to all."—"Lord teach us to know how frail we are,"—and whilst he permits us to live, may he enable us to live so as to be useful in our day, and to leave behind us a memory that shall be sacred and dear to those who know us."

CHANGES. The name of the Post office at Richmond has been changed to Richmond Corner—that at Richmondville to Richmond—that at Harpswell to Mericoneg.

A new P. O. has been established in the town of Oxford, called "Welchville," and Sewall Crockett, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

It is a strange desire which men have, too seek power and loose liberty.

Jeffersons says—"It is not only the right, but the duty of those now on the stage of action, to change the laws and institutions of government to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, the light of science, and the amelioration of the condition of society. Nothing is to be considered unchangeable but the unalienable rights of man."

THE TREATY RATIFIED. The English papers, by the Caledonia, say nothing of the Ratification of the Treaty, but we copy from the Boston Times the following:—"We understand that intelligence has been received in this city from an undoubted source, that *the Treaty was Ratified* on the 14th ult.,—and that Mr. Derrick was to leave Great Britain on the 23d ult. in the Great Western, with the necessary documents for our government."

THE PRESIDENCY. The coon editors have got tired of talking about elections, and very kindly undertake to select a candidate for the Presidency for the Democrats to support. Better take care of their own affairs. The Democrats will find no difficulty in selecting their candidate at the proper time, or of electing him when the election comes on.

Scraping the Surface of Gardens. The Maine Farmer says,—"As soon as the weather becomes severe, and the process of vegetation has entirely stopped, the surface of the garden should be carefully scraped and the loose soil conveyed to some place where the numerous seeds contained in it, may vegetate the subsequent spring without detriment to other plants.—This will obviate much trouble, and the soil thus removed, will the second year be good manure, and may then be returned."

Another deserter from "Coonery." Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, has, unquestionably separated himself from the coons. He is now addressing the people of his district in explanation of his change of views. The Kentucky Yeoman says, that "on the 16th ult. he addressed the largest meeting assembled at Frankfort for a long period." His opposition to Clay is very decided.

THE MODEL OF THE "MERCHANT PRINCES." The monarchists of New York who, at the Ashburton dinner, refused to respond to the toast complimentary to the President, and cheered lustily the Queen, had an illustrious example in Hamilton. The following incident is related in the Memoirs of Jefferson, Vol. IV, page 511.

"*January 4th*, 1802.—Mr. Smith, a merchant of Hamburg, gives me the following information: The St. Andrew's club of New York, (Scotch Tories) gave a public dinner lately. Among the other guests, Alexander Hamilton was one. After dinner, the first toast was—"*The President of the United States:*" it was drank without any particular approbation. The next was—"*George the third:*" Hamilton started upon his feet, and insisted upon a bumper, and three cheers. The whole company accordingly arose and gave three cheers."

The "merchant princes" may find a crumb of comfort in this fact. We throw it out for them to nibble at. Their insult to their own government stands not out unparallelled in history. They can now hide themselves behind the broad skirts of Hamilton, the great father of federalism.

THE BACK TRACK.—The Detroit Free Press says that since the result of the Ohio election the chief coons of Michigan are giving up Mr. Clay, and talking of Judge McLean, of Ohio.—They had better get the Judge first to "define his position." We happened a few years since (says the Portland American) to be in his company in Detroit, and he then declared himself in favor of Martin Van Buren, and his administration, the sub treasury included. Don't make a mistake again, ye Coons, or you may get *hearted* a second time. Take things coolly. You can't be in a worse condition, possibly. As the New York Aurora says:

"The Whigs are certainly in a most miserable plight. Coming into power with a majority almost unparallelled, they have lost piece by piece, *every thing*, and are about the most helpless and uncomfortable minority ever existing.—They President is gone—their 'god-like' is gone—Mr. Cushing is gone—Mr. Spencer is gone—Mr. Forward is *going*, and—*the coon is dead!*—Poor fellows! We pity them from the bottom of our heart."

Jerome Napolean Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly King of Westphalia and brother of Napolean, is chairman of a committee of an agricultural society in Maryland, to award premiums for the best show of horses, &c.

Unbelief.—Hearing a man complain that the political papers of all kinds, 'had become such liars, that for his part he did not believe any of them,' reminds us of the old story of the miller and his three sons. Coming into the mill and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man called out—'Tom, have you tolled this grist?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Bill, have you tolled this grist?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Sam, have you tolled this grist?' 'Yes, sir.' 'You are all a pack of lying scoundrels,' says the old man. 'I don't believe a word you say—*I'll toll it myself.*'

Foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Westminster from London, and the Ville de Lyon, from Havre; arrived at New York on Sunday. The former bringing London dates to the 8th inst. and the latter Paris papers to the 7th.

The intelligence brought by these arrivals is not of much interest. The principal feature is the extraordinary abundance and cheapness of money on London 'Change and the Paris Bourse. Both the Bank of England and Bank of France, are overflowing with coin—and more still tending to London from South America.

The India Mail has arrived. The news from Afghanistan is not of much interest. A letter from Bombay, dated 15th August, states that Brigadier Monteath had obtained considerable success at Pesh, Polack and the valley of Shinwaree. Favorable intelligence had been received of Lady Sale and the other prisoners. Col. Palmer is dead, Gen. Pollock maintains his position. It is also stated that an order to advance had been given to General Nott, on the 20th of July, and that he would be able to be at Cabul on the 28th of September. Safta Jung has risen against the English at Candahar, and Colonel Wimer has destroyed several forts eighty miles at the north of that place.

The British Government are actively engaged in repairing the fort at Gibraltar.

Louis Philippe, on the 6th of October, entered into the 70th year of his age.

The American ship Fairfield had arrived at Gibraltar with the news that the difficulty between the United States and the Emperor of Morocco had been settled to the satisfaction of both countries.

The British Parliament was, by royal commission, further prorouged until the 10th inst.

From Algiers, there is some news of moment, received at Paris on the 5th October. The French have experienced some severe losses, though all was restored to tranquility at the latest dates.

The cotton market at Liverpool was very dull, but without change in prices.

The London Globe of the 5th Oct. says—'The bills falling due on the 4th of the month appear to have been paid with more than ordinary punctuality; and to-day more confidence is displayed. Even the alarm about the corn trade is subsiding.'

MILLERISM IN FORMER TIMES.—There have been two great events which have often been predicted as near at hand—the Millenium, and the end of the world. In the days Origen, Egypt was thrown into commotion by the anticipated return of Christ to the earth, to establish his millenial reign. This commotion caused many to reject the Apocalyps of John from the sacred Canon, millenarians having built their belief upon the 20th of this Book. Again in Germany, in the times of Luther, the peasantry was carried away with the same opinion of the approaching advent of Christ, and His personal reign upon earth. Every student of history knows what grief these fanatical notions gave to Luther and other reformers. In later days Edward Irving revived the same notions respecting the millenial reign and second advent of Christ; and lived in daily expectation of the glorious Epiphany.

Connected with the millennial notion, has ordinarily been the other, respecting the end of the world. It was extensively believed in the 10th century that the world would terminate at the end of thousandth year after the birth of Christ. About the year 950, as the expected period drew nigh, Bernhard a hermit of Thuringa, boldly promulgated the certain assurance that at the end of the thousandth year the fetters of Satan should be broken, Anti Christ should come, and the conflagration of the world follow. The clergy adopted this doctrine without delay, the pulpit resounded with it; and it was diffused with astonishing rapidity, and embraced with ardor. Prodigious numbers of people abandoned their friends and families, and earthly possessions repaired precipitately to Palestine, where they imagined Christ would descend again from heaven, establish his throne on Mount Zion, and judge the world. And in order to render the judge more propitious, they often made over their property to some adjacent church or monastery. Others devoted themselves by solemn oath to the service of the churches, convents, and priesthood, whose slaves they became in the most rigid sense of the word, performing daily their heavy tasks. When an eclipse of the sun or moon occurred, the cities were deserted, and the miserable inhabitants betook themselves in rocks and caverns; as if these could preserve them when all things should be dissolved.

In many places, temples, palaces, and noble edifices public and private, were suffered to decay or were deliberately pulled down, from a notion that they were no longer of any use, since the final dissolution of all things was at hand.—Deeds of gift to religious houses, (some of which are still on record) run in the following words:—*Appropinquante mundi termino, &c.*, i. e. *the end of the world being now at hand, &c.* "No language," says Mosheim, "is sufficient to express the confusion and despair that tormented them on this occasion."

The year of terror arrived and passed away without any extraordinary convulsion The people returned to their homes, repaired their buildings, and resumed their former occupations.—The only lasting effect of this stupenduous panic was the augmentation of the temporal wealth of the Church. [Charleston Observer.

Mr. Biddle's Estate.—The Philadelphia Evening Courier says the sale of Mr. Biddle's Andalusia "is merely a matter of form, for the purpose of making a legal transfer of the property from the father to the son—the latter holding a mortgage upon the property."

Vermont U. S. Senator.—Hon. William Upham, of Montpelier, was elected by the Vermont Legislature, on Friday last, U. S. Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

Col. Munroe Edwards has been committed to the penitentiary at Sing Sing. He is to be employed in carpet weaving.

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ROM EUROPE.

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To all it may concern, *greeting:*

The descendants and representatives of Benedict Arnold are requested to send in their claims for his treason to the Federal Senate, at Washington, under the guise of arrearages of pay; and it is important that they should do so before the loyal *sympathisers* with tyranny and treason, who now hold the reins of government, shall be driven from power. As the Senate has not only decided against refunding the fine of $1,000 imposed upon Andrew Jackson for defeating their friends at New Orleans, but also accepted a report from their judiciary committee in favor of paying the descendants of General Hull the arrears of his pay after having been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot, for high treason, there can be no doubt of their readiness to reward the treason of our illustrious ancestor, which came so near placing Washington and all the rebel forces at the mercy of the British crown.

Dated at Tockwotton, in the colony of Rhode Island, this first day of August, in the 67th year of the American Rebellion, and of the reign of Whiggery the second.

(Signed) KING.

All the AMERICAN papers in the United States will please copy, and send their bills to Lord Ashburton's Secretary of State.

[Fincastle (Va.) Democrat.

"*Dull Music.*"—Attempting to sing Henry Clay into popularity.

That inveterate joker of the Boston Post, now calls Whig gatherings, "coon-ventions."

☞A new definition, by the editor of the Vermont Republican:—

"Bustle—a rumpus."

Marriage.—The privilege of supporting a woman, that you may dance to the music of her tongue.

Joe Smith *not* Arrested. So says the Quincy Whig of the 15th. That paper adds: "We understand that he was seen at Nauvoo on Friday last, apparently enjoying his liberty."

Do not sigh for this world's goods, nor lament your poverty. Out of the meanest hovel is obtained as fair a sight of heaven, as from the most georgeous palace.

Col. Johnson.—The whig papers have been very industrious in circulating falsehoods in relation to Col. Johnson's nomination for the Presidency. The following, from the Kentucky Gazette, may be relied upon as correct:—

"The Richmond Whig asserts that Col. Johnson 'is determined to be a candidate if Mr. Calhoun is nominated.' This is a wholesale falsehood. Col. Johnson will submit his claims to the national convention, and acquiesce cheerfully in its decision, whoever may be nominated.—We *know* this, because we had it from his own lips, but a few days previous to his departure for Pennsylvania."

Mr. Cushing has addressed a letter to the citizens of Bradford, in reply to an invitation to address them, in which he says:—

"I am a friend of the present administration. I believe the quarrel against the President to be a mere partisan quarrel of personal aims and resentments, in which all consideration of the many great and good things done by the administration, and of the patriotism of its purposes, is sunk and lost.

And I believe that ere long the honest and upright people, whose minds have been prejudiced and their passions inflamed about nothing at all—the honest and upright people will look back with shame and sorrow on the extravagances committed by their State, County, and District Conventions."

* * * * *

"If any further assailed by the ultra whigs, I shall consider it as an invitation to me to take the field against my assailants, and if occasion requires, shall defend myself at all hazards, whatever may be the effect on the politics of the Commonwealth."

According to the book of Jasher, recently published, Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she was married. A tough one!

The Arena gives the following as the New York fashion:—Brides walk on the Battery in the morning—those who wish to be, in the afternoon—those who ought to be, in the evening.

Rhode Island Legislature.—The Legislature of Rhode Island assembled, by adjournment on Monday, at East Greenwich. The Convention who have already reported and published for the consideration of the people, a draft of a Constitution, will meet on Thursday, for the completion of their labors. It is yet to be decided, in what manner, and by what qualification of voters the Constitution shall be submitted for ratification.

Several thousands of Polish and Russian Jews, at Berlin and elsewhere, have entered into an engagement to proceed on the first favorable opportunity to Jerusalem, to await in prayer and fasting the coming of the Messiah.

A gentleman at Red Hook, N. Y., on the Hudson river, has this season sold 2,400 bushels of apples, all of his own raising, for thirty-six hundred dollars.

Gen. Ruland, of St. Louis, was, a few days ago, baptising a negro boy, and was bit by him so severely in the finger as to cause fears that the amputation of the arm would become necessary to save life.

A Mr. Joseph Case was recently married, in Illinois, to Miss Susan Snarl. Poor Jo! What a pity that so *Jo-Case* a fellow should be caught by a *Snarl!*

Emigration of Squirrels.—The Buffalo Advertiser says that immense numbers of squirrels are swarming in the neighborhood of that city, and that armies of them are trotting towards the south. Sportsmen, or those who are fond of killing by the wholesale, have rare chances At one hunt that recently took place, 3369 were killed. A number of others nearly as large are mentioned. Powder and shot are not put in requisition, as one can knock them over with a stick by the hundreds. The Indians say that this general emigration betokens a hard winter.

Come down here. We notice that snow has already fallen in different places in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. We pity the inhabitants of those cold regions. It is strange that they do not avail themselves of *our* mild and genial climate during the rigor of winter.

[Portland Transcript.

☞The Boston Bulletin says that, according to Miller, all "nations are going together," in April. *Quere* of that—going *where?*

Why is a man with his eyes shut like an illiterate schoolmaster? Because he keeps his *pupils* in darkness.

"I had a *call*, but I didn't see fit to *settle*," as the parson said when his creditor came to dun him.

MARRIED.

In Norway, Mr. Leonard Brown, of Oxford, to Miss Abagail P. Cox, of Norway.

DIED.

In this village, this morning, very suddenly, Miss Eliza K. Jackson, daughter of Mr. Joseph Jackson, aged about 21 years.

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

ANDOVER, MAINE.

Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Paul Adams, of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts,—Wood-dealer,—Assignee of a certain deed of Mortgage—dated the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1832—made by Jacob D. Brown, of Poland in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, to John Foster, late of Cambridge in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and recorded with the Records of Deeds, Oxford County, Maine, Book 38, pages 240, 241, and 242, do,as assignee thereof, claim the land and Real Estate therein specified, by virtue of said deed of Mortgage: Said premises and estate consisting of divers parcels of land situate principally in Oxford in said County of Oxford, but partly in Hebron in said County of Oxford, and more particularly described as follows, namely:—Part of the Land in said town of Oxford which formerly belonged to Andrew Chaplin, Esq.—being a tract of 2789 acres, more or less, exclusive of roads, rivers and house lots on the then new County road—as bounded and described by courses, distances and monuments, laid down upon a plan thereof made by David Noyes, dated Nov. 3, 1831, to which reference may be had; being the same conveyed to said Brown by said Foster on the day of the date of said Mortgage. Also 68 house lots on said County road in said town of Oxford, delineated on said plan and thereon divided into four Divisions, as follows:—First Division—Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14: Second Division—Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16: Third Division—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, & 23. Fourth Division—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1 , 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, & 25. Each of said Divisions being numbered from the Little Androscoggin River. Also divers other parcels of land, marked by said Noyes, on the plan of the town of Hebron made by Alexander Greenwood in December, 1819, as follows, to wit:—A. 26, containing about 304 acres; B 1, containing about 53 acres; B. 2, containing about 100 acres; B. 4, containing about 50 acres; B. 10, about 95 acres 140 rods; B. 14, about 31 acres; B. 22, about 86 acres; B 23, about 134 acres; B. 27, about 85 acres; B. 29, about 60 acres: B. 30, about 73 1-2 acres; C. 3, about 115 acres; C. 5, about 100 acres; C. 6, about 28 acres; C. 7, about 59 acres; C. 9, about 10 acres 112 rods; C. 11, about 84 acres 60 rods; C. 18, about 27 acres 80 rods; C. 19, about 83 acres 40 rods; C. 21, about 29 acres 120 rods; C. 24, about 171 acres; C. 25, about 369 acres 72 rods; D 8, about 65 acres 42 rods; D. 12 about 49 acres 80 rods; D. 15, about 103 acres 80 rods; D 16, about 51 acres 120 rods; D. 17, about 78 acres 80 rods; D. 20 about 40 acres 80 rods; and D. 25, about 150 acres. All of said lots being situate in said town of Oxford, excepting the three marked B. 1; B. 2; and C. 3; which are in Hebron, aforesaid. Also, the Water privilege at Woodward's Mills—sketched on said first named plan of said Noyes. All said premises being the same deeded to said Brown by John Foster, Samuel Haven & ux. and Mary Foster, in her own right, and as guardian, on the day of the date of said mortgage.

And the condition of said Deed of Mortgage has been broken By reason whereof, I, the said Paul Adams, do hereby claim a foreclosure of said Mortgage, and give this notice of the same pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

PAUL ADAMS.

Nov. 3d, 1842. cwbg

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton of Paris in the County of Oxford, on the second day of June, A. D. 1840, by his deed of that date conveyed to the subscribers a certain tract or parcel of Land situated in Woodstock in said County, estimated to contain twenty acres, as described in said deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 60, Page 45, to which reference may be had; and whereas by a Bond of the same date we did obligate ourselves to reconvey to the said Houghton, the same premises, upon the performance of the conditions therein specified, which conditions he has wholly neglected to perform; we do therefore claim to hold the same for condition broken and to foreclose the Mortgage aforesaid.

CHRISTOPHER BRYANT.
LUTHER WHITMAN.

Nov. 7, 1842. cwbg

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand signed by Stephen Stone and Chauncy Stone and running to Hosea Austin or order (or bearer amount from fourteen to fifteen dollars or near that sum, and date about the first day of April, A. D. 1842,) as the same was given without consideration

LEVI LUDDEN, {Lawful att'y of Stephen Stone & Chauncy Stone.

Dixfield, Nov. 5, 1842. bgew

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of the U. S. District Court for Maine District, I shall sell at public Auction at the Inn of William Noyes, in Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, a Bankrupt, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. a lot of Notes and Accounts belonging to the Estate of said Noyes, a list of which may be seen by calling on the subscriber.——Terms,—Cash.

URIAH HOLT, Assignee.

Norway, Nov. 2d, 1842. cwbg*

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of Sept 1842.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent, that it is deemed by the public necessary to have a better County road leading from the centre part of the town of Oxford to Josiah Hobbs' in New Gloucester, and that in pursuance of a petition to your honorable body bearing date of June, 1840, a road was located commencing at or near the bridge over the little Androscoggin at New Mills in the town of Oxford, thence westerly of Pigeon Hill to Poland Corner, thence Easterly of Ricker's Hill the Shakers' Hills and Pond to the county road near said Josiah Hobbs', which road is not yet made; and that on more mature consideration and careful examination, they are pursuaded that the public would not be so well accommodated, every thing considered, with the above located road as they would with alterations made as follows, to wit, to commence on the county road at some point between Welch Ville Hotel and the bridge over the little Androscoggin in Oxford aforesaid, on a new road now made and travelled leading from the county road last named to Mechanics' Falls, to continue on or near said road as may be thought best to Minot line, thence to Trues Mills, so called, on the little Androscoggin above there to cross said river and take a road in Poland leading to Poland Corner, or such a course as should be thought best, to intersect with the above located road to the Southward of Poland Corner.

It is believed the above alteration may be made without increasing the distance, with much better land for roading, and saving of expense,—Therefore the inhabitants of the town of Oxford at their last annual meeting, in March, voted that their town Agent should petition your Hon. body to Discontinue so much of said location as would be superseded by the alterations represented above and locate a new one instead thereof.

I therefore in behalf of the town of Oxford respectfully pray that after due proceedings had, your Honors will make such dislocation and location as represented and prayed for in this petition.

HENRY HAWKINS, Town Agent.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Court of County Commissioners, November Term, by adjournment from September Term, 1842.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible & ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said Petition, it is ordered that the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Sewall Crockett's tavern in Oxford, in said county of Oxford, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of December next,at ten o'clock A M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said Petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested of the time, place & purposes of said meeting by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Cumberland and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Oxford, Poland and Minot, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the County of Cumberland, all of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days, at least, before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest;—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon

Attest;—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

cwbg

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners, inhabitants of Greenwood and vicinity, would humbly represent, that there are two County roads running about two miles parallel with each other, commencing at Walker's Mills in Bethel and terminating about one hundred rods below Locke's Mills in Greenwood; that the western road is very rarely travelled and out of repair, and that there are a number of sandy hills on the eastern road which can easily be avoided at a trifling expense and not lengthen the distance: Your petitioners would therefore pray that you discontinue the western road above named and alter the other by beginning at Walker's Mills and following up the stream on the east side and intersecting the road as now travelled near Wm. Whitman's house in Bethel—thence following said road to the west branch of Alden river, near Locke's Mills, thence diverging to the left and following near the edge of Meadow Brook Bog, and intersecting the road as now travelled to Meadow Brook Bridge. Your petitioners would also pray that you straighten the County road near Solomon Annis' in Bethel, beginning near the intersection of the Bird Hill road and terminating near where the now travelled road intersects the Bethel Hill road, and also that you view the road between Pool's Hill in Greenwood and David Noyes' in Norway, and make such alterations as you think proper and expedient: These alterations your petitioners deem highly important and called for by the travelling public; and as in duty bound will ever pray SAM'L B. LOCKE, & 23 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of November, 1842, by adjournment from the September Term, 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Samuel Putnam's Tavern in said Greenwood, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the routes set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be posted up in three public places in said towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, and by causing like copies to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first publication in said Newspaper, and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons may then and there appear and shew cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest;—J. G COLE, Clerk.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842. tf 26

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, Me.

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for Oxford County.

THE undersigned a Committee in behalf of the town of Norway would respectfully represent that the old County road from Nathan Noble's Corner in Norway to Greenwood line is rendered unnecessary in consequence of the location of another road, but a short distance from and nearly parallel with the same. They would therefore pray that after due proceedings had said road first mentioned or so much thereof as you may deem just and expedient, may be discontinued.

HENRY C. REED,
ICHABOD BARTLETT,
SOLOMON NOBLE.

Norway, Oct. 20, 1842.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of November, 1842, by adjournment from September Term, 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Daniel Hobbs in said Norway on Friday, the sixteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Norway, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Norway, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest;—J. G. COLE, Clerk,

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

cwbg Attest;—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Collector's Notice,——Usher.

(Formerly Stoneham.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the Resident and Non-Resident owners and proprietors of land in the town or Usher, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841 for State, County, and Town tax in bills committed to me the undersigned Collector of the town of Usher aforesaid, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

	No of Lot	No Division	No Range	No Acres	Value	Total tax	Amount unpaid
					$		
Levi Durgin	1	4	1	100	75	2 36	1 69
Hiram McKeen	88			100	35	1 87	37
	101			100			
George McAllister,	11			60	43	1 65	1 65
Silas McAllister	1	3	D	50	10	49	49
	1	3	D	50	15		
Benja. Walker,	12			36	45	2 95	2 95
	115			100	25		
Laban Hill,	11			4	4	75	75
Stephen Heald,	21			30	10	41	41
William Sawyer,	4			2	10	1 03	1 03
	14			100	200	5 74	5 74
	3			100	65	1 29	1 29
	3	2	1	100	50	98	98
	1	1	11	100	80	1 58	1 58
	4	1	10	100	50	98	98
	5	1	9	50	25	49	49
	6	2	2	50	75	1 48	1 48
	5			50	25	49	49
	6			50	23	45	45
Zacheus McAllister,	17			100	50	98	98
	19			50	25	49	49
	4	2	5	100	20	39	39
	111	1	Seer-	100	40	78	78
	102	1	man,	100	40	78	78
	110	1	do	100	40	78	78
	20	1	do	25	16	31	31
	22	1	do	25	10	18	18
	25	1	do	25	13	22	22
	26	1	do	25	10	18	18
	27	1	do	25	10	18	18
	28	1	do	25	18	18	18
	29	1	do	25	13	22	22
	30	1	do	25	10	18	18
	31	1	do	25	15	29	29
Z. McAllister, Agent, *Non-Residents.*	16	1	do	100	60	1 18	1 18
William Beals,	6	1	5	45	45	89	89
Simeon Lord,	1	2	1	100	40	78	78
James Whitney,	1	1	Nev-	100	60	1 18	1 18
	2	1	ers,	100	50	98	98
	3	1		100	40	78	78
John D Ordway,	4	2	4	100	45	1 67	1 67
	5	2	4	100	40		
Unknown,	35	Letter D		25	6	11	11
	24	do		20	3	6	6
	99	1	Sherman	100	5	10	10
	6	2	1	100	70	1 18	1 18
	5	2	5	100	15	30	30
	1	3	C	30	10	18	18

Deficiency of Highway for the year 1840.

Simeon Lord,	1	2	2	100	25	2 00	2 00

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next, 1843, at ten o clock in the forenoon I shall then sell at public Auction at my Store in said Usher, so much of said land as shall be necessary to discharge said taxes and all cost.

WM. B. RAND, Collector for 1841.

Usher, Oct. 26, 1842. 26cw

FARM for Sale,

IN RUMFORD,

PLEASANTLY situated on the Androscoggin River and within 3|4ths of a mile of Rumford Corner. It contains 80 acres of upland of a good quality, well wooded, watered, and a good pasture; likewise, about 25 acres of first rate *Intervale* under a high state of cultivation, with convenient buildings thereon,—cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay. House and barn supplied with water by an Aequeduct from a never failing spring.

Likewise, the hay, stock, and a part of the farming tools will be sold, (if wanted,) and all at a bargain that cannot fail to suit any one that wants a profitable farm and a pleasant situation.

Terms liberal. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS DWINEL.

Rumford, Sept. 26th, 1842. tf 22

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, the Homestead Farm of *ENOCH CHASE*, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, (subject to the Widow's Dower therein,) for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and ireidental charges. Also, at the same time and place and for the same purposes, 27 acres of land on the North end of Lot No 3, in the 8th Range of Lots in said Town. Terms of sale made known at the time and place. JAMES M. POTE, Administrator.

Oct 23d, 1842. ew&&

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that William Twambly, of Waterford, on the 25th inst. impounded thirty-four Sheep, among which are five Rams, three Weathers and twenty-six Ewes, bearing on their ears a variety of marks, to wit:—Notches, Slits, &c., the same having been taken up in the enclosure of the said Twambly and one Josiah Maybry in said Waterford as Estrays. The owner thereof is hereby notified to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take said beasts away.

DANIEL HOR, Pound-keeper.

Waterford, Oct. 25th, 1842. c26

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue on Saturday, the 10th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of *JOHN WARREN*, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, twenty-five acres of land situated in Brownfield in said County, called the Taylor Lot. Also, five acres of meadow situated in Fryeburg. Also the Homestead Farm of said deceased and Buildings thereon; the last described premises being subject to the Widow's Dower therein. Also, all the interest which said Deceased had in a Dwelling House, Store and Shed near Harriman's Mills in said Denmark. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. HANNAH WARREN, Adm'rx.

October 18, 1842. *25

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of *CALVIN BUCKNAM*, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice, that six months, commencing the eighteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Widow Elizabeth Bucknam in Hebron, on Saturday, the seventh day of January next, on Saturday, the fourth day of March next, and Monday, the seventeenth day of April next, from one until four o'clock in the afternoon on each day.

CALVIN BRIDGHAM, }
FEARING WILLIS, } Com'rs.

Dated at Hebron, Oct. 21st, 1842. 25

Emancipation.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day released to my son, Horatio Mason Davis, all claim to his services and earnings during his mirnority; that I shall claim none of his earning nor interfere with any of his contracts; nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. HENRY DAVIS.

Paris, Oct. 3, 1842. cwtf

Freedom.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son James J. Abbott, the remainder of his time, to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. DANIEL ABBOTT.

Witness:—Greenleaf Andrews.

Franklin, Oct. 23, 1842. wcltf

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Peter Wardwell, Administrator of the estate of **Jacob Wardwell,** late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that they have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *ENOCH CHASE*, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; and that they will attend to the duties assigned them at the dwelling house of Otis Conant in Dixfield, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November, 1842, at two o'clock P. M. on said day.

Two months from the twentieth day of September last are further allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, }
JOHN TUCKER, } Commissioners.

October 12, 1842. 3w24

Collector's Notice,—Roxbury.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Nonresident Proprietors and owners of land in Roxbury, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in Bills committed to me, as Collector for the town of Roxbury for the year 1841, by the Assessors of said town, which remain due and unpaid as follows, viz:—

	No. Lot.	No. Range	No. Acres.	Value.	Money Tax.	Paid
Claims of persons taxed in lands.						
Albion B. Webster,	13	1	100	$50	$1 65	
	12	2	80	30	99	
	14	1	150	30	99	
	14	2	85	30	99	
Gregg & Merrill,	12	1	100	50	1 65	83

And unless said taxes are paid to me the said Collector on or before Saturday, the eleventh day of February next, (1843,) at one of the clock P. M. at the dwelling house of John Reed, Esq. in said Roxbury, I shall proceed and sell at public Auction so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and all charges thereon.

JOSIAH A. JUDKINS, Collector of Roxbury for the year 1841.

3w24*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers is, this day by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons having demands against the Company will call on said Frost, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM FROST, 3d.
BENJ. FRENCH.

Norway, October 14th, 1842. *3w24

The United States Senate.—A new Senator from each of eighteen States, will take his seat in the next Congress. Nine of them will send democratic members, as heretofore, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri.—The other States will send democratic members that have been heretofore represented by whigs, viz: Maryland, North Carolina, and Indiana.—There are two States yet that we have not mentioned, apart from Tennessee. These are New York and Louisiana. In the former the Legislature is yet to be chosen, though there can be no doubt of its character, and as to the latter it may be set off against New York in this estimate. This makes a tie in the Senate. What course will be adopted in Tennessee remains to be seen.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The very last.—A "coon" over in Vermont, who is all wrath on the veto power, lately cut off both his *little toes*, in a fit of hard cider patriotism, so that he might not have no *V-toes* about him.

☞Let it be remembered, that banks are no "the cause of wealth." God has conferred upon every man sufficient capital to begin life with. He'll find it in his brains and sinews.

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world tor carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hull, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. e5pisoreply 18

CLOCKS & WATCHES

Cleaned & Repaired by

B. WALTON,

Paris Hill, Me.

Last Call!

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them by note or account, that unless some arrangement is made by the first of October, the demands will be left for collection

HAMMOND & HARLOW.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1842. tf 18

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,

TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

No. 7, Exchange Street,

WM. C. BECKETT, } PORTLAND.
WM. W. INGRAHAM, } 3m20

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[ep6mo21

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound, Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from this medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the *Salt Rheum*, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Sweay,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.

March 1, 1842. eoply43

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞5063 LETTERS!!!!☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19,

BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine —or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office,* 19, HANOVER STEET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	—— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis G. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber. It is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris.—O. H. Paine, South Paris.—G. J. Ordway, Norway.—Joseph Nelson, Waterford.—J. E. Ladd, Augusta.—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop. 6m3

Emancipation.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day released to my son, JOHN A. BOLSTER, all claim to his services and earnings, during his minority—that I shall claim none of his earnings, nor interfere with any of his contracts—or pay any of his debts after this date.

ISAAC BOLSTER.

Witness—LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, July 5th, 1842. *21

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENT'S IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloze, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

ep1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you no APPETITE? Do you not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c. They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain Extract of Sarsaparilla and Tomator, besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all firery rum remedies, under whatever title, for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, and cannot fail to excoriate the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and create the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

ALSO FOR SALE,

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the Hudibrastic remark:

"That the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or $2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

ALSO, AS ABOVE,

VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF,

Composed principally of roots and aromatic herbs.—Its flavor is fragrant and delightful, the effect pleasing and salutary—it sensibly stimulates the spirits, and removes drowsiness; it is of essential service in nervous headaches. In cases of Catarrh or Cold in the head, a pinch or two at night effectually removes all obstructions. In a crowded house, or after a long walk, a pinch or two of this Snuff will be extremely grateful, and the flavor of which will answer all the purposes of a smelling bottle. Sedentary persons will find it a cheering relief from ennui and lassitude.

This article is recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, member of the Medical Society in London, of the Medical Society in France, and late Professor of the theory and practice of Physic in Harvard University. Price 50 and 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill. 6m11

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ARLINES, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

MISS M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf27

Rare Work,

CONTAINING the difficult questions well explained from the various works on Arithmetic. Teachers intending to be beyond the reach of the attack of *sciseacres* and the *ill-disposed* will find it all the necessary assistance in that respect.

The difficult questions explained, were taken from the following named Authors, viz:

Welch, Walsh, Kenne, Adams, Smith, Pike, Daboll, Emerson, Greenleaf, Olney, and several others.

In fact, every item deemed intricate, rare, useful or entertaining occupies its proper place in this work, and matter considered of a common and superfluous nature is carefully excluded. It is entitled

"*KEY TO THE VARIOUS AUTHORS ON ARITHMETIC.*"

For sale at this Office

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

Extracts from Certificates.

Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N. H. writes "that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions."

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempster, N. H. writes that he confidently recommends its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other remedies within his knowledge.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

***Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of Eben Steele, Guardian of John Abbot, of Waterford, in said county, non compos mentis, praying for License to sell a Lot of Land situated in Portland, in the County of Cumberland—Also, a Lot of Land in Abbott, Piscataquis County, and also the Mountain Farm, so called, in said Waterford, agreeably to advantageous offers therefor, for the purpose of applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of said Ward's debts, and the balance to be put on interest for the benefit of said Ward,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three week successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of the Widow of Isaac Whittemore, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said Deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Rebeccah Twitchell, Widow of Levi L. Twitchell, late of Paris, deceased, having presented the Repot of the Commissioners appointed to assign her Dower in the real estate whereof the Deceased died seized and possessed, It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the last Tuesday of Nov. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted and allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the Petition of Benjamin Russell, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, *25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two,—

ON the Petition of Joseph G. Towle, Administrator of the estate of William Towle, late of Albany, in the County of Carroll, N. H. praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said Deceased and incidental charges; and on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's Dower in the real estate of said deceased:—It was

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and the latter accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of the Widow of Willard Kelsey, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate whereof said deceased died seized and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the last Tuesday of Nov'r next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

A true Copy; 25

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM LORD, Jr.,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL LORD.

Norway, Oct. 18, 1842. *3w25

DR. T. H. BROWN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.